

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The public do not express the least curiosity about the proceedings of the Corps Legislative, from which nothing is expected to result. The general idea is that this body will be a simple registry office for any projects of law the government may send down, to give it a little occupation, and that the impotency of parliament, becoming in due time evident, the empire will be proclaimed as a matter of course.

M. Emilie de Girardin appears once more on the surface.—He resumes his editorial pen in the *Prosc* newspaper, from which we may fairly conclude that having been allowed to return to Paris on family matters, he is not any longer to be disturbed.

Thirty-five millions worth of timber of the late Orleans property annexed to the State is to be sold, and of the proceeds 500,000*f.* Rentes Four and a Half per cent. to be allotted to the Legion of Honor.

Martial law ceases in all the departments of continental France. No arrests in future, except according to law.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.—The ceremony of opening the French Chambers took place on Monday, the 29th ult. At one o'clock, the Prince President set forth from the Elysee in a carriage surrounded by a guard of honor composed of the Carabiniers. Many cried "Vive Napoleon" as he passed along, but there was nothing like zealous or extravagant enthusiasm. At the Tuilleries a double line of soldiers was drawn up within the court, and the grand staircase was lined with Gendarmes Mobile. All the time the cannon fired as in the time of the monarchy.

The scene in the Salle des Mareschaux was very imposing, seats covered with crimson velvet were arranged for the members of the different corps, and at the top, in the centre, a sort of *daïs* was formed, composed of crimson velvet, with a gold eagle; the gallery, hung also with crimson velvet, was allotted exclusively to the ladies. A little before one o'clock the Corps Legislatif were introduced and took their seats on the left of the raised *fauteuil* of the Prince President; very few of the members were in costume. The Corps Diplomatique, the Senate, and the Council of State were severally introduced and took their seats—the ambassadors on the right of the room, and the Senate on the right front of the presidential chair. As soon as all were seated, the Prince President entered in the full dress of a general officer, attended by his ministers and by a staff of general officers, colonels of regiments, councillors of state, &c. The President looked in better health, and his countenance bore a more cheerful appearance than usual. His reception was of the warmest kind. Having bowed with great affability on all sides, he proceeded to read, standing and uncovered all the time, the following installation speech:—

"MESSIEURS THE SENATORS, AND MESSIEURS THE DEPUTIES.—The dictatorship which the people confided to me ceases to-day. Things are about to resume their regular course. It is with a sentiment of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the establishment of the constitution; for my constant pre-occupation has been not only to re-establish order, but to render it durable by endowing France with institutions adapted to her wants.

"Only a few months ago, as you will recollect, the more I endeavored to confine myself within the circle of my attribution, the greater were the efforts made to restrict it, in order to deprive me of movement and action. I confess I often felt so discouraged that I had the idea of abandoning a power which was so disputed. What withheld me was that I saw that only one thing could succeed me, and that was anarchy. Everywhere, in fact, the ardent passion for destruction was rising without capacity to found anything.—Nowhere was there an institution or a man to whom to attach oneself; nowhere an undisputed right; no organisation of any kind, or a system capable of being realised.

Thus, when, thanks to the aid of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, all perils were removed in a few hours, my first concern was to demand institutions at the hands of the people. For too long a time society had resembled a pyramid turned upside down, and I have replaced it on its basis. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjunctures, was immediately restored. Authority regained the ascendancy; in fine, France adopting the principal dispositions of the constitution that I submitted to her, opportunity was afforded me to create political bodies whose influence and consideration will be the greater, according as their attributes shall be wisely regulated.

"Amongst political institutions, in fact those alone have durability which fix in an equitable manner the proper limits to which each power ought to be confined. There is no other way of arriving at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. Examples enough are near at hand.

"Why in 1814 was the inauguration of the parliamentary system seen with satisfaction, despite of our reverse? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to make the avowal—had been led, on account of the war, into too absolute an exercise of power.

"Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France rejoice in the fall of the same parliamentary regime? It was because the chambers had abused the influence that had been allowed them; for, wishing to dominate, they compromised the general equilibrium.

"In fine, why did not France show herself moved at the restrictions imposed on the liberty of the press and on personal liberty? It is because the one had degenerated into licentiousness, and that the other, instead of being the legal exercise of the right of each, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all.

"This extreme danger, especially for democracies, the having to see unceasingly ill-defined institutions

sacrifice liberty and power by turns, had been perfectly comprehended by our fathers half a century ago, when escaping from revolutionary troubles, and after a vain trial of regimes they proclaimed the constitution of the year VIII, which has served as the model for that of 1852. Without doubt the liberties, to the abuse of which we had been accustomed, are not all sanctioned, but still real liberties are consecrated. Thus the day following revolutions the first of securities does not consist in the immoderate use of the tribune and the press, it is to be found in the right to choose a suitable government. Now the French nation perhaps, for the first time, has given to the world the imposing spectacle, a great people voting in full liberty the form of its government.

"Thus the chief of the state, who you have before you, is truly the expression of the popular will; and what do I see before me? Two chambers, the one elected by virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named, it is true, by myself, but also independent, because immovable.

"Around me you behold men of recognised patriotism and merit, ready to support me with their councils, and to enlighten me as to the wants of the country.

"This constitution, which to-day is to be put in practice, is not the work of a vain theory or of despotism—it is the work of experience and reason. You will aid me to consolidate it, to extend, and to ameliorate.

"I will cause to be made known to the senate and corps legislatif the state of the situation of the republic. They will see by it that confidence has been everywhere restored—the work has recovered—and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased instead of being diminished.

"During the past four months it has been possible for my government to encourage many useful undertakings, to recompense many services, to succor much want, to exalt even the position of the greatest number of principal functionaries; and all that without adding to the estimates of the budget, which we are happy to present you is a balanced state.

"Such facts, taken with the attitude of Europe, which has received with satisfaction the changes that have been made, gives us just hope of security for the future; for if peace is secured within, it is equally so without. Foreign powers respect our independence, and it is for all our interests to keep with them the most amicable relations. So long as the honor of France shall not be engaged, it will be the duty of the government to avoid carefully all causes of perturbation in Europe, and to turn all our attention to internal ameliorations, which can alone procure comfort for the laborious classes, and ensure the prosperity of the country.

"And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labors, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

"It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the empire, that I desired to re-establish the empire itself. If such had been my constant pre-occupation, that transformation would have been accomplished long since. Neither means nor opportunity have been wanting to me.

"Thus, in 1848, when six millions of suffrages named me, in spite of the constituent, I was not ignorant that the simple refusal to acquiesce in the constitution might give me a throne; but I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbances.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849. I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a pompous title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and the Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined to-day, as before, to do everything for France and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things unless I was obliged to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if by their underhand intrigues they endeavored to sap the basis of my government—if in their blindness they contested the legitimacy of the popular election—if, finally, they endangered by their incessant attacks the future prospects of the ministry—then, and only then, it may be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the repose of France, a new title which will irrevocably fix upon my head the power with which they invested me.

"But let us not pre-occupy ourselves with difficulties, which no doubt have nothing probable. Let us maintain the Republic; it menaces nobody, and may re-assure everybody. Under its banner I wish to inaugurate anew an era of oblivion and conciliation, and I call distinctly upon all those who wish to cooperate with me in forwarding the public good.

"Providence, which has hitherto so visibly blessed my exertions, will not leave its work unfinished. It will animate us with its inspirations, and give us the wisdom and power necessary to consolidate an order of things which will insure the happiness of our country and the repose of Europe."

Immense applause greeted the various salient points of this address; and at the end cheering and cries of "Vive Napoleon!" were enthusiastic.

The Minister of State then proceeded to administer to the Prince President the oath of fidelity, and obedience to the constitution. The ceremony was very simple, each person, on his name being called,

rose, and stretching forth his hand, said, "*Je le jure.*" The first to take the oath was the Prince Jerome, and then followed the calling over the names of the senators. Some sensation was evidently felt at the moment the names of General Cavaignac and M. Carnot were pronounced by there being no reply, both hon. members having absented themselves. Immediately after the swearing was over the Minister of State announced the session to have opened, and all separated. The ceremony did not occupy more than 40 minutes.

The Prince President has pardoned forty persons condemned to transportation, and who were on their way to Algeria. The order for their release was sent to Certe by telegraph.

The *Moniteur* publishes several additional decrees. The Councilors of State are ordered to take the oath of allegiance before the Vice-President of the Council. An edifice is to be erected in the Champs Elysees similar to the Crystal Palace, and intended for public ceremonies, military and civil fetes, and national exhibitions. The other decrees are with respect to emigration.

SPAIN.

It is said to be under consideration to restore the principal universities to their former sites, from which they were removed to the large towns. If this be carried out, the University of Madrid will be transferred again to Alcalá de Henares; that of Barcelona to Cervera; that of Valladolid to Salamanca, &c. Petitions are getting up in Barcelona against the removal of the University to Cervera.

The presents which the Queen of Spain is about to send to the Pope, in return for the blessed *fajas*, consist of a magnificent picture by Murillo, and a fine team of horses from Aranjuez.

SWITZERLAND.

On the 24th, several persons were tried by the tribunal of correctional police of the town of Basle, for insulting Louis Napoleon by exhibiting a caricature of him, and singing a song containing offensive expressions in a procession during the carnival. The author of the song, a schoolmaster, the painter of the caricature, and two young men who were prominent as singers, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The printer of the song, and two other persons, were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

GERMANY.

The Senate of Bremen has suspended the liberty of the press and the right of meeting; had also dissolved the Chamber. A new one will be convoked under a different form of election. Bremen was quiet.

AUSTRIA.

It has been decided by the highest authority that no further reduction of the army can at present be made. It is evident that in spite of the amicable assurances of the president, the Austrian government considers it advisable to be prepared for all contingencies. It is felt that if Louis Napoleon is proclaimed Emperor, and few persons here doubt that such will shortly be the case, a foreign war can alone consolidate his power. On the other hand it is foreseen, that if the plans of the president should fail, a violent reaction, which would be felt throughout the whole of Europe, would take place in France.

DENMARK.

A number of Mormon congregations have been formed in Denmark, mostly consisting of Baptists and persons separated from the Established Church. In some places riotous proceedings have taken place in connection with them, the mob having by force broken up their meetings. Mostly the Clergy have succeeded in repressing their proselytism by religious exhortation and argument. Some few have been solemnly reconciled to the Church, others will probably emigrate to America. A petition, signed by nearly 1,000 of them, was presented the other day to the Diet, demanding increased protection from the police.—*Copenhagen Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 10th, state that Moustapha Paeha, ex-Governor of Candia, is named President of the Council of State, in the room of Reschid Paeha. During the twenty-five years which Moustapha governed Candia, he acquired the reputation of a firm, skilful, and honest administrator, and he will be of powerful assistance to the present ministry.

By telegraphic news of the 13th we learn that a vast number of books of a revolutionary nature intended to excite the Bulgarians against the Turkish government, had been confiscated. About 50 houses, and as many shops, have been burned down at Eujukdere. The ex-Grand Vizier, Rauf Pasla, has been appointed a minister without portfolio.

INDIA.

Telegraphic advices from Trieste of the 26th instant inform us of the arrival of the *Adria*.

The dates from Bombay are to the 3rd inst.

Negotiations having failed, and the Burmes continuing their insults, a force of 6,000 men—3,000 from Calcutta, and the same number from Madras—was to set out for Burmah on or about the 12th of March.

A squadron, consisting of six war steamers, had already left Bombay for the same destination, and will transport the troops from Madras to Rangoon.

CATHOLICS IN BUFFALO.

(From a Correspondent of the Boston Pilot.)

MARCH 28, 1852.—Being here on business I am induced by the hospitality of my countrymen to remain a few days in this city, which time has been spent in visiting the religious temples and charitable institutions. I am informed on good authority that so late as 1840 there existed only one Catholic Church

here. In the short space of twelve years ten splendid churches have been erected by the exertions of Bishop Timon and his clergy. The Catholic population of Buffalo are entitled to great credit. I call the attention of our Protestant clergymen to these facts for the purpose of enabling them to disabuse their minds of the unfounded idea that Catholicity is declining. St. Joseph's Cathedral, now in a state of progress in this place, is as splendid building. The design is Gothic. The doorways are executed in the best style of stone-cutting. The mouldings are neatly executed and reflect great credit on the workmen. This cathedral, when finished, will add additional glory to our exiled Catholics whose attachment to religion forms the most remarkable trait in their national character. The Catholic Hospital here is a splendid building, placed under the care of the Sisters of Charity; distressed seamen, and persons of every denomination are provided for. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here with more than usual enthusiasm.—The Rev. Mr. McCabe pronounced the usual panegyric of St. Patrick. It was supposed to be an able discourse as had ever been delivered in that place.—The Catholic Societies of this place contributed most liberally towards the support of the orphans. It appears from the crowded state of the churches that it would require as many more to accommodate the people.

St. Joseph's College is in a flourishing condition here; the sons of many of our respectable Catholic Irishmen are receiving their education in it. Buffalo has a population of from 25,000 to 30,000 Catholics. Rochester is fast progressing in the propagation of religion also. Before concluding, allow me to congratulate the New York Convention by informing them that their exertions in support of peace and order meet the approbation of the citizens of Buffalo and Rochester. It appears that the suppression of faction feuds has arrested the attention of all good thinking men.—As western N. Y. is the scene of employment and thousands are employed on the public works, it only requires the establishment of peace and order to crown the success of this movement. I would advise Mr. John McGrath to write to Mr. Maurice Vaughan of Buffalo, who is an intelligent, influential Irishman, and one every way calculated to establish a society in this place. There are numbers of others equally efficient to commence the good work.

(From the Glasgow Free Press.)

Ireland is not the only difficulty to our modern legislators. The question of education would seem to have confronted the Protestant mind of late years, as if to mock its conceited pretensions, and stultify its stupid philosophy. The movement which, three centuries ago, originated in rejecting Church authority, following its inevitable tendency has ended in mere worldly politics. It began in heresy, it has ended in political philosophy. Its religious aspect has in great measure passed away, and the life and vigor of the movement have concentrated themselves in political principles. But its old error haunts it everywhere. Every religious question it has attempted to deal with it has been compelled to abandon, one by one; and never till it has finally repudiated all claim to concern itself with matters of revealed religion can it hope to assume a position in which it shall not be helplessly inconsistent with itself. All earthly monarchies may be doomed, and no forms of government may remain but democracies, but the inevitable conclusion from such a hypothesis is, that no State on earth could be religious, and that the Church must propagate the faith by missionary means as singly and entirely as she did in the first two centuries through the Pagan world.

This question of education is a case in point. Attempt after attempt has been made in this country to found a comprehensive system of national education upon that principle of mutual concession which the right of private judgment inexorably requires. But each fresh attempt has only failed more signally than its predecessor. The numbers of the faithful in this country render them an important element in the body politic; and as the Church knows nothing of any other education than one based upon religion, in which she anathematizes the right of private judgment, she has no concessions to make. A certain Catholic element which seems to linger still in the English Establishment is itself shocked at an avowed principle of infidel education, and, at great odds, battles manfully against it; but its efforts only exasperate the confusion, and exhibit Protestant inconsistency in a more vivid light. The efforts of our legislators are solely directed to bribing, appeasing, or stifling these obsolete prejudices.

The Prime Minister exhibited great adroitness in these particulars in his speech, on the 13th inst., on national education in Ireland. The Presbyterian and Establishment preachers of that country seem to have a nervous, and, as we think, very just terror of the true doctrines of the Church coming in the way of their sucking religionists; and with that consistent regard for the principle of private judgment for which Protestantism is remarkable, hold aloof from any system of education in which the rising generation shall not be taught as elemental axioms that the Church of the living God is the 'Red Lady' of Babylon, and the Holy Father the 'Man of Sin.' What these men clamor for throughout the United Kingdom—your Greggs, your Shaftesburys, and your Cummings, &c.—is a national education based upon these very reasonable conditions. Lord Derby knows their weak point. *Experientia docet.* No one knows better that amidst all the noisy revillings of the Babel multitude of sectaries, they look with ill-disguised alarm upon the calm united progress of the one true Church of God. He tried accordingly, with considerable skill, to act upon these fears; he reminded them that the principle of religious ascendancy was abandoned; and, therefore, if they stipulated for exclusively Protestant schools, they must be prepared to see the State extending equal assistance to exclusively Catholic ones. It is possible that in holding out this threat the Premier speculated upon propitiating somewhat Catholics, at the same time that he awakened the fears of their adversaries. But we have not the least doubt that his chief aim was to disarm the bigotted opposition of the sectaries to his favorite scheme. Lord Derby is too sagacious a man not to be well convinced by this time that although, upon certain questions, the Church in her holy wisdom can, if it seem expedient, make concessions almost unlimited, there are points at which she is incapable of yielding an inch, although all the kingdoms of the earth should be offered her, and the glory of them; and the voluntary subjection of her little ones to the infidelity of the times, to Godless colleges and creedless schools, is one of them.